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## U. S. URGED

### TO TAKE ROADS

Federal Control Inevitable, Lee Asserts—Goes to Consult President Wilson.

Cleveland, Nov. 21.—The present crisis will bring government control of the railroads, rather than government ownership, but government ownership is sure to come and soon, was the view expressed yesterday by W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. He spoke on the eve of his departure for Washington, where he will meet with the president in a series of conferences on the government's transportation policy.

He reviewed the present "impossible" situation, in which railroad workers demand substantial increases in pay while the roads insist on increased revenues to permit them to meet the country's war needs, and concluded that government control of the roads, rates and wages was the only solution.

Asked whether a railroad dictatorship was possible, he said it "certainly is." "In time of war the government certainly has the power to fix minimum rates and wages as well as minimum prices," he continued. "Just as the government controls munition plants, so can it control the railroads. And what effect has government control had? In every instance there was a substantial increase in wages with a fair margin of profit for the concern."

## REGULAR THANKSGIVING DINNER IS PERMISSIBLE

Housewives Who Provide Such Dinners Will Not Violate Food Administration Rules.

Portland, Me., Nov. 21.—Housewives who provide the regulation Thanksgiving dinner will not violate the letter or spirit of the federal food administration rules, Dr. Leon S. Merrill, federal food administrator for Maine, said yesterday. "Feasting forms the basis of the dinner," said Dr. Merrill, "and in eating poultry the people are doing exactly what the government asks. A bountiful Thanksgiving dinner can be provided easily without violating the regulations which we have pledged to observe in order that our soldiers, sailors and the allies may receive the foods needed abroad."

## PRO-ALLY MINISTER TO BE OUSTED IN ARGENTINA

President Irigoyen Persists in Attempt to Assemble Latin-American Convention in Interest of Germany.

Buenos Aires, Nov. 21.—President Irigoyen has revived the project for congress of neutral Latin-American nations, although several attempts to assemble such a conference have failed. The president will shortly issue a call for the congress. Fernando Saiguer since will be named foreign minister in place of Honorio Pueyrredon.

### Thousands Affected.

New York, Nov. 21.—More than 120,000 persons in the metropolitan district will be affected by President Wilson's proclamation barring all male Germans from the vicinity of all places of military importance to the government, according to estimates made yesterday. About 2,000 soldiers would be required to guard the waterfront. Federal troops raided the Hoboken waterfront Monday night and seized 200 supposed aliens. They were sent to Ellis island for examination and possible internment.

## ARE SORE AT GOMPERS' TALK

"Sold Out," Says Boston Local Building Trades Committee

ASK WHERE THEIR OFFICERS STAND

Will Put Question to Admiral Harris—Promises Not Kept

Boston, Nov. 21.—Officers and agents of the Joint Building Trades of Boston and Quincy are not much in sympathy with the utterances of Mr. Gompers on patriotism first and working conditions second; and a break between the locals hereabouts, whose members are employed on government jobs, and the American Federation of Labor would not be surprising.

The committee of the Joint Building Trades, after a three-hour session at headquarters, 386 Harrison avenue, yesterday, expressed the opinion that its members had been "sold out" by international officers who are "close" to Washington.

It is claimed by the Joint Building Trades that union men went back to government jobs around Boston on Saturday, but that promises made by Stanley King, representing Secretary of War Baker, have not been kept.

Representatives of the building trades say that the red-fire and patriotic "play" of Mr. Gompers is all very well; but they ask the pointed question: "How can a cigarmaker sit down and decide what is best for the building trades? We have asked the international officers to come here and investigate matters, but all we get is telegrams saying they are too busy."

Henry B. Endicott went alone to the Fore River corporation plant yesterday to get some information about the strike conditions. Admiral Harris of the navy department had been expected, but he did not appear. When the business agents of the Joint Building Trades finally have an audience with Admiral Harris, it is their plan to ask him whether the international officers, when they were in Washington, stated plainly the conditions in Boston to which the building trades take exception.

## D'ANNUNZIO ACTIVELY ENGAGED, NOT LOST

Rome Officially Reports the Presence of the Poet Aviator at the Front.

Washington, Nov. 21.—An official dispatch from Rome says Gabriele D'Annunzio, the aviator poet reported missing after a flight over the enemy lines, actually is at the front displaying great activity.

### BELGIANS EVACUATING.

Are Compelled to Leave Towns in Line of Allied Advance.

Rotterdam, Netherlands, Nov. 21.—The Germans continue to carry off the civilian population of the towns and villages of Flanders, according to the Nieuwe Rotterdam Courant. Roulers is entirely evacuated. At least 2,000 inhabitants have left Courtrai and at Ostend the exodus continues. A large number of residents of Barlaere have been taken to Houwing, there to be used in the construction of military works of defense, and at Sleydingen all men, without distinction of rank or fortune, have been forced to labor at the laying of roads. At Puer, Borhemy and Willebroeck, in the province of Antwerp, the Germans have requisitioned the people's bedding.

### NORWEGIANS COMPLAIN.

Against Alleged Discrimination in Behalf of Danes and Swedes.

Christiania, Nov. 21.—The newspapers express dissatisfaction with the new Norwegian passport regulation, because Danes and Swedes are exempt from its provisions on the ground of reciprocity. This, it is said, means the foregoing even of the right to inquire whether Swedish and Danish passports are genuine or false, so that citizens who speak these languages can travel in Norway without hindrance. "Since there are plenty of places where false passports are made," says Tidens Tegn, "this regulation makes the whole law useless."



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## SUES FORMER CZAR FOR \$2,800,000

Marine Transportation Service Corporation Attaches New York Property of Mr. Romanoff.

New York, Nov. 21.—A writ of attachment against Nicholas Romanoff, as former emperor of Russia, was signed by State Supreme Court Justice Russell Benedict yesterday in a suit for \$2,800,000 brought by the Marine Transportation Service Corporation. Bernhard Naumburg, attorney for the corporation, says the former czar has several million dollars' worth of property in this city, mostly in bonds.

The corporation alleges that it contracted with the Russian government in 1915 to transport goods to Russia and in so doing incurred liabilities. The Russian government defaulted upon the contract, and the corporation turned over to its creditors the \$3,000,000 steamship Vigilance, since sunk.

## AMUSEMENT NOTES

"Good Gracious Annabelle" Monday Night, Nov. 26.

Working in eager and happy collaboration, author, producer and player have effected a breezy, hilarious and sparkling comedy in "Good Gracious Annabelle" from the pen of Clare Kummer, which will be the attraction at Barre opera house Monday night, Nov. 26.

New York, Chicago and Boston proclaimed the comedy one of the most sparkling and infectious bits of laughter.

A peculiarity of the situation is that the bulk of the uniforms contracted for by the United States government are being made by German and Austrian and Hungarian firms employed in the clothing shops of the great cities. The contracts for these garments have been held very closely within certain racial trade lines by officials of the clothing committee of the council of national defense, while concerns owned by and employing Americans chiefly have been refused contracts. The anomaly is thus presented of the government's barring German aliens from the vicinity of government work of all kinds, yet indirectly employing them in the making of uniforms for the army.

Until the attorneys of the department of justice can frame their regulations and get them approved by the attorney general, German residents will be put to some embarrassment, in many cases, to know what moves to make.

The proclamation is in effect, but the machinery for carrying it out is not organized. Persons who must change their residence in consequence of it will be unable to register themselves formally with the United States marshal until the preliminaries shall have been arranged at Washington. In this city many cases have developed where the expulsion of German-born men appears to impose an unnecessary hardship upon them, but so far the department of justice has denied that any person technically classed as an alien can be so expelled.

Operation of the law and the president's proclamation.

GERMAN TERRORISM SPREADS TO ECUADOR

The Burning of a Fine Government Building is Attributed to Berlin.

Washington, Nov. 21.—Ecuador is enduring its first experience with German terrorism. South American diplomats say the government incurred the Kaiser's displeasure when Minister Pet, dismissed envoy to Peru, was denied a haven in Ecuador.

Promptly a government building at Guayaquil worth \$1,500,000 was burned to the ground yesterday the nation was in the throes of a revolution. Officials familiar with South America declare that the revolution and the recent strikes in Argentina are undoubtedly German work.

If these facts were proved, Ecuador, which is said to be eager for an opportunity to break off diplomatic relations with Germany, would join the allies.

Argentina's war decision is also expected to be reached shortly.

LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH ACCLAIMED AS TRIUMPH

English Premier Generally Accepted as in Far Stronger Position.

London, Nov. 21.—Judging from London newspaper comment yesterday, Premier Lloyd George's position has been measurably strengthened by his speech in the House of Commons.

Even the opposition newspapers freely admitted that the premier had won a great victory and that his speech was a masterpiece of argument. The newspapers supporting the Welsh statesman sought new adjectives with which to sing his praises.

Several critical editorials, however, professed to see a contradiction between the pessimism of Lloyd George's Paris address and the optimism of his London speech.

## A TEUTONIC TANGLE IN D. C.

Capital All Mixed Up by the Latest Anti-Alien Proclamation

ALL GERMAN MALES OVER 14 MUST LEAVE

Does Not Affect the Women, Turks or Austrians in Washington

Washington, Nov. 21.—Government officials will be unable for several days to clear up the confused situation created by the president's proclamation barring alien enemies from points of military importance. The proclamation was precipitated by the publication in New York, Sunday, of a story describing the course the government planned to pursue with respect to alien enemies, which forced the president's announcement before the regulations necessary to carry it out were ready for promulgation. Attorney General Gregory left Washington yesterday to remain several days and John Lord O'Brien, the attorney of the department of justice in charge of war matters, will be unable therefore, to publish the regulations and establish the machinery whereby persons affected by the president's order will be able to conform to the government's requirements. It is understood, in a general way, that Germans who have taken out their first naturalization papers will be classed as alien enemies and that no exceptions will be made in enforcing the law.

The order falls with particular severity upon the District of Columbia, where no alien enemy will be permitted to reside or enter after Dec. 15. The department of justice is already in receipt of many requests by persons employing Germans, notably restaurant keepers, for permission to retain the men's service under parole, but the parole system has not worked well and will not be adopted here.

The action of the government is singularly ineffective, for it does not apply to German women or to Austrians, Hungarians or Turks. It is denied at the department of justice that certain German men in the employ of the United States government will be permitted to remain in Washington, but no steps can be taken against enemies of other nationalities resident here. Congress is being criticised bitterly for failure to make the law broad enough to include women.

It is intimated that steps will be taken to clear the District of Columbia of Austrians and men of other nations with whom the entente allies are at war, but whether this can be accomplished without declaration of war by the United States against Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey remains to be seen.

A peculiarity of the situation is that the bulk of the uniforms contracted for by the United States government are being made by German and Austrian and Hungarian firms employed in the clothing shops of the great cities. The contracts for these garments have been held very closely within certain racial trade lines by officials of the clothing committee of the council of national defense, while concerns owned by and employing Americans chiefly have been refused contracts. The anomaly is thus presented of the government's barring German aliens from the vicinity of government work of all kinds, yet indirectly employing them in the making of uniforms for the army.

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Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form for infants, invalids and growing children. Pure nutrition, upbuilding the whole body. Invigorates nursing mothers and the aged. More nutritious than tea, coffee, etc. Instantly prepared. Requires no cooking. Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price

## SHELL FALLS ON AMERICAN REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS

German Missile Enters Chateau and Explodes, But Officers Are Not Injured.

With the American army in France, Nov. 21.—A German shell Monday fell through the roof of the chateau in which an American regimental headquarters is established near the front. The shell exploded, but no one was hurt. Several officers, including the American colonel in command of the regiment, were in the building at the time.

NEW HOUSING PLANNED. British Will Turn Their Attention to It After the War.

London, Nov. 21.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—British architects and town-planning experts, who are making plans for a great remodeling of British cities after the war, declare that one of the most successful experiments in new types of industrial and urban housing is that which has been made by the Italian Good Dwellings society in Rome. The idea of adopting something similar in England has been proposed.

"The Italian society," says a report on the Rome experiment, "has erected a block of working-class flats containing 800 dwellings, designed for all types and sizes of families. The flats are built on four sides of a square, with a garden in the center, in which the children's house stands by itself.

"You enter the quadrangle by a great gateway. To the left is a room for storing baby carriages and bicycles. To the right is the porter's office, the postoffice and telephone for general use. Inside, nearest the gate, are flower beds and an open space for the pleasure of everyone. Beyond are the children's gardens, the little low building called the children's house, a charming place, white, with great windows that stand open to the air, and covered with rambling roses. Here is the nursery school for children under seven. Another big room in the children's house is the 'after school' where the children over seven do their home lessons on returning from school, under supervision and in conditions that they could not possibly find in their own homes.

"The 'after school,' the nursery school, and the cloak rooms occupy the whole of the front of the children's house. On the other side there is a group of rooms whose use is common to the whole establishment. There is a large common room for the women, fitted with electric sewing machines and electric irons, which can be used on payment of a small sum. Here also are great cutting tables and sewing tables, such as women know to be invaluable in sewing work but which are impossible in small homes. A common wash house and laundry is in the basement of the building.

"This central building also contains a 'surgery,' where a doctor is in attendance at stated times and any tenant may have free advice. If tenants need attention in their own apartments, there is a fee of 20 cents. Twice a week a doctor examines all the school children.

"The buildings are equipped with numerous bath rooms, but hot water is obtainable only at stated times.

"The flats are of various sizes. Overcrowding is forbidden, and families must move into larger flats as their numbers increase. The largest flats are designed to accommodate the parents and five children. Tenants who rise above a certain standard in the care of their dwellings receive a percentage of their rent back in an annual bonus."

BRITISH ONLY TWELVE MILES FROM JERUSALEM

Forces Operating Against the Turk in Palestine Near the Holy City.

London, Nov. 21.—The British forces in Palestine are now 12 miles northwest and 15 miles west of Jerusalem, the war office announces.

## U. S. MONEY IS SAVING SERBIANS

Dr. M. Nintchitch Declares That Serbia Has Suffered More Than Any Other Country in This War.

Corfu, Island of Corfu, Nov. 21. (Staff correspondence of the Associated Press).—"The funds advanced to Serbia by the United States government are saving the lives of the Serbian people," said the Serbian minister of public works, Dr. Montchilo Nintchitch, who has been charged with the expenditure of the advances from the American government. Dr. Nintchitch had been telling of the various uses the American money was put to, for the 130,000 Serbian prisoners in Germany and for interned civilians, refugees and pensions. But now he turned to a story of the cruelty and butchery which the Bulgars are still prosecuting against the Serbs.

"Serbia has suffered more than any other country," said Dr. Nintchitch, "for not even the ruin of Belgium and the devastated regions of France can compare with what Serbia has suffered. The people of Belgium and France had sea-ports to go to and escape in ships, and they had railways. But the Serbian people had no ports for escape, and when the Monastir railway was cut by the Bulgars they had no railway. So they were literally caught in a trap, with no means of egress, and except for those who made the exodus across the mountains, the whole peasant population has come under the control of the Bulgar invaders. Moreover Belgium and France have been under the eyes of England and America, while Serbia is cut off from the world, with no knowledge of what goes on there, and no mail from there for two years.

"The Serbian peasants have been stripped of everything. All their horses, cattle and livestock have been taken, and their farm machinery has been destroyed. Men, women and children have been killed in the most revolting manner, and on the most flimsy pretext. In this the Bulgars go far beyond the Austrians, for the Austrians have a trial and a formal condemnation to death. But the Bulgars have no trial or condemnation. The order to kill is given, and the soldiers are practically free to take life on their own judgment without any order."

As documentary evidence of this killing, the Serbian ministry of foreign affairs have had photographs, copies of which were given to the correspondent showing six Serb peasants strung up side by side from rough stakes driven in the ground, with a crosspiece above for the noose, while groups of soldiers and officers are gathered about, laughing over the contortions of the victims.

"The Bulgar policy is to consider Serbia and the Serbian people as annihilated," Dr. Nintchitch went on. "To this end they hold that the Serbs no longer exist, and every Serb must become a Bulgar, take a Bulgar name and become a Bulgar citizen."

"Our minister of war, General Terzich, has just gone through a trying family experience of this kind. His aged mother, over 70 years old, remained in Serbia after the exodus, as she was too old and feeble to make the journey. All trace of her had been lost, but when she was finally located, General Terzich applied through the relief authorities for her transfer. But to this application the reply has now come back from the Bulgar authorities that Mme. Terzich cannot leave the country as she had become a Bulgar citizen."

"The drafting of Serb peasants as soldiers in the Bulgar ranks is one of the worst forms of cruelty being practiced. This is systematically carried out, with notices posted in all public places telling all men over 17 years of age to report for military duty. This placing of a whole population in the military service of the enemy is an unheard of cruelty, and contrary to every rule of international dealing in time of war. But it is justified by the Bulgar on the theory that Serbia does not exist and that the Serbs are Bulgars."

"A member of the Serbian Chamber of Deputies was here yesterday and gave me a harrowing report of his family still in Serbia. One of the boys had already been killed. The second boy had been ordered to become a Bulgar soldier. The mother protested, whereupon she was sent to Nish and put in prison, where she went crazy. Meantime the boy ordered to become a Bulgar soldier had escaped to the mountains and a price has been placed on his head. This experience in the family of the Serbian deputy is merely typical of the thousands we are hearing of from all quarters daily."

"We have received full details of the revolt which the Serbian peasants remaining in the country directed against this Bulgar oppression," the minister



continued. "This has come in a letter from a well known teacher. The revolt was really a revolt of women—of the Serbian mothers, wives and sisters—in a frantic protest against having their sons, husbands and brothers forced into the Bulgar ranks to fire on Serbian soldiers. This women's movement became so threatening that a German division at Nish was sent to quell it. When this failed, two Bulgar divisions were sent against the increasing ranks of the revolt.

"This gave the Bulgars the opportunity to perpetrate a new infamy. Sending their troops against the women, they took as prisoners a large number of the wives, mothers and sisters who had protested against their men being taken as Bulgar soldiers. Then these wives and mothers were formed in ranks; placed ahead of the Bulgar divisions, and in this battle order with the Serbian women in front as a screen for the Bulgar troops—these divisions pushed against the main body of the revolting peasants. It was only by such methods of using the women as screens, and by resort to the most extreme cruelty that the revolt was finally put down. In one case, the writer of the letter gives details of seeing a Serbian peasant hung up by the tongue."

The minister spoke of the increasing needs of these Serbian peasants during the coming cold months. Those Serbs who have escaped, and who are here at Corfu and at various Balkan points, can send little or no relief for they lack everything and have nothing to give. "It is for this reason," said the minister, "that the funds advanced by the United States government are truly providential, and are saving Serbian lives, thousands of them."

The advance made by the United States was 15,000,000 francs, or \$3,000,000. This was designed to cover a period of three months; and at this rate the advance for a year would be \$12,000,000 or 60,000,000 francs. The distribution of these funds is under the direction of Dr. Nintchitch, with the American charge d'affaires, H. Percival Dodge, in frequent consultation with him, and exercising American supervision.

In making the expenditures, the first \$3,000,000 has been divided in three parts of \$1,000,000 each. The first million is being employed for the Serbian soldiers held as prisoners in Germany, Austria and Bulgaria, and for the civilian Serbs interned in these countries. Together, these Serb prisoners and interned aggregated about 200,000. These people get a bare existence in the prison camps where they are held, and anything beyond this bare existence comes from the American funds.

The second \$1,000,000 is used for pensions and relief to the wounded Serbian soldiers no longer able to earn a living, and for the relief of the Serbian peasantry remaining in Serbia.

The third \$1,000,000 will be used mainly for reconstruction work in Serbia, in replacing bridges, roads, etc., which have been destroyed, so that Serbia, once restored to its people, may be brought back, in part at least, to its former condition.

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# MAKE GOOD

digestion, pure blood and clear skin. Beecham's Pills are not a cure-all, but a safe remedy that acts on the stomach, liver and bowels, and through these important organs, tones and strengthens the general health. These world-famous family pills prevent many common ailments, correct bilious conditions and quickly improve the

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